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CANADIAN LITERATURE

By J. CASTELL HOPKINS, F.S.S.,

Author of "The Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs,"

Toronto, Canada.

Canada possesses a literature of which it may be reasonably proud. It has grown with the growth of the country and reaches its highest point at the present time when the Dominion also attains its greatest stature in external influence and internal unity. The beginning of this literature lies far back in the old French annals of discovery, travel and adventure. The chief of these works, reaching down to the bed-rock of our history as a people, are the chronicles of Cartier's voyages; the similar narrative concerning Champlain; the histories by Marc L'Escarbot and Gabriel Sagard of De Monts' settlements and of the Hurons, respectively; Father Louis Hennepin's *Canadian Discoveries and Voyages*; the famous *Relations des Jesuites*; the semi-religious annals of Father Le Clerq; Le Hontan's somewhat unreliable works of travel; and the foremost and best of all these early chronicles, the *Histoire et Description Generale de la Nouvelle France*, by Pierre Francois Xavier de Charlevoix. Of course, the most abundant materials for the history of this period are to be found in the *Jesuit Relations*, especially in the magnificent publication edited by R. G. Thwaites, of Cleveland, U. S., but the six volumes by Charlevoix, first brought out in France in 1744, were the product of a clear, able and practised writer, and as such are of the highest value.

These volumes, taken together, constitute the basis of all historical literature in Canada and are, therefore, of great importance, although not written by Canadians in the modern sense of that word. Equally important is the splendid series of volumes written by Francis Parkman¹ and forming a veritable mine of brilliantly comprehensive history of early Canadian events and personages. His picture of the Indian is drawn a little too luridly, perhaps, but, apart from that, there is little criticism that one may venture to offer. It is also

¹ They were published as follows: *The Oregon Trail* (1847); *The Conspiracy of Pontiac* (1851); *Pioneers of France in the New World* (1865); *The Jesuits in North America* (1867); *La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West* (1869); *The Old Regime in Canada* (1874); *Frontenac and New France Under Louis XIV* (1877); *Montcalm and Wolf* (1884); *A Half Century of Conflict*, (1892)

obvious that although the author was an American by birth and residence, his works can hardly be eliminated from any record of Canadian historical literature into which they throw the searching light of a strong mind and eloquent pen.

With the fascinating fur-trade period, the days of exploration and adventure in the far Northwest, came a further succession of works by outside pens. Sir Alexander Mackenzie's *Voyages*, published in 1802, La France's *Explorations* of the country adjoining Hudson's Bay (1744), Samuel Hearne's *Journey* in the same regions (1795), and Alexander Henry's *Narratives* (1809), are vivid reminders of the lives and labors of pioneers in a new country. So with *The Red River Settlement*, by Alexander Ross (1856), Lord Selkirk's volumes and pamphlets upon the same subject and Sir George Simpson's *Overland Journey*. Following the earlier descriptive works of French and English writers came a series of volumes dealing with current events or conditions by men living for a time in British America, or traveling through its apparently boundless regions of lakes and forest wilderness.

The most important of these, from an historical as well as descriptive standpoint, were Francis Masères' constitutional and controversial publications; Major John Richardson's *War of 1812 and Eight Years in Canada* (1847); Mrs. Jameson's *Sketches in Canada* (1838); Colonel Talbot's *Five Years in the Canadas* (1824); George Heriot's *Travels* (1807) and those of Isaac Weld (1799) and John Lambert (1810); John Howison's *Sketches of Upper Canada* (1821); Basil Hall's *Travels* (1829); Sir R. B. Bonnycastle's *Excursions* (1841) and *Canada and the Canadians* (1846); Major G. D. Warburton's *Conquest of Canada* (1849); John Galt's *Autobiography* and his descriptive work upon *The Canadas*; Sir George Head's *Forest Scenes in North America*; Captain W. Moorsom's *Letters from Nova Scotia* (1830) and Lieutenant-Colonel Strickland's *Twenty-seven Years in Canada West*. The following list gives the names of a number of writers of less important volumes upon Canada which were, nevertheless, useful in their day and are now valuable from an historical point of view:

Joseph Robson (1752).
Thomas Anbury (1789).
Captain G. Cartwright (1792).
P. Campbell (1793).

J. C. Ogden (1797).
Captain G. Vancouver (1798).
Sir D. W. Smyth, Bart. (1799).
Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt.

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| Hugh Gray (1809). | Hugh Murray (1829). |
| John Mill-Jackson (1809). | Ross Cox (1831). |
| J. Melish (1812). | John McGregor (1832). |
| David Anderson (1814). | Sir James E. Alexander (1833). |
| M. Smith (1814). | Alfred Hawkins (1834). |
| Joseph Sansom (1817). | John Galt (1836). |
| Lieut. Edward Chappell (1817). | Edward Gibbon Wakefield (1837). |
| Francis Hall (1818). | T. R. Preston (1840). |
| John Palmer (1818). | J. S. Buckingham (1843). |
| E. Mackenzie (1819). | Rev. William Haw (1850). |
| Benjamin Siliman (1820). | Sir John Richardson (1851). |
| Gabriel Franchère (1820). | W. H. G. Kingston (1855). |
| C. Stuart (1820). | Captain Palliser (1863). |
| J. M. Duncan (1823). | Commander R. C. Mayne (1863). |
| Walter Johnstone (1823). | Hon. A. H. Gordon (Lord Stanmore) |
| John McTaggart (1829). | (1864). |

Succeeding volumes of great interest to Canadians are those in which Sir W. H. Russell, Charles Mackay, Anthony Trollope, Captain Marryatt, Sir Charles Lyell, Sir Charles Dilke and Lady Vincent refer largely to the Dominion in describing their experiences and impressions of American travel, etc. R. Montgomery Martin, in his work upon the British Empire (1843), and Sir Charles Dilke, in his well-known *Problems of Greater Britain*, wrote authoritatively upon Canada. J. W. Kaye's *Life of Lord Metcalfe*, Scrope's *Life of Lord Sydenham*, Walrond's *Life and Letters of Lord Elgin* and Wright's *Life of Major-General Wolfe* were connected with Canadian literature in much the same way as the names mentioned were connected with the national annals. And, while these varied volumes cannot be technically claimed as a part of Canadian literature, if by that term we understand works written by Canadians, yet many of them were written in Canada. Some were published there and, taken together, they constitute a basis of information and description which any Canadian who desires to study or write of the early history of his country must be more or less familiar with.

For three decades following the periods of war with the United States, Canadian distinctive literary ambitions, apart from the contributions of French or English writers, slumbered amid surroundings of pioneer activity in field and forest, on lake and river. The axe of the settler, the river rafts of the lumberman, the canoe of the voyageur and the musket of the hunter embodied the practical and necessary aim of the people. With the progress of settlement, the growth of

the press and the development of an easier life in cities or towns came, however, the gradual production of a strictly native literature. One of the earliest native works and, perhaps, the most important of all French-Canadian historical volumes was the *Histoire du Canada* by Francois-Xavier Garneau. Published in the years 1845-48, translated in 1866, and republished in 1882, this work is the accepted national history of the French-Canadian section of our population. It holds the place in their minds and hearts which Kingsford's greater and more elaborate work will take amongst English-speaking Canadians. Subsidiary to this in importance, but of much value, were Michael Bibaud's *Histoire du Canada* under the French régime (1843); *Cours d'Histoire du Canada*, by Abbé J. B. A. Ferland (1861-5); *Histoire de la Colonie Française*, by l'Abbé Etienne M. Fallon (1865-6); *Histoire des Canadiens-Français*, by Benjamin Sulte; *Le Canada Sous l'Union*, by Louis P. Turcotte; *Histoire de la Rébellion de 1837-38*, by L. O. David, and various works by l'Abbé R. H. Casgrain and F. M. U. M. Bibaud.

Meanwhile, literary progress in English-speaking Canada had been much slower and less productive. The competition of other interests and pursuits was keener and the characteristic physical activity of the race greater. The natural result was comparative indifference to anything except political controversy, through the medium of popular journals, or to the ever-present charm of English standard works. Hence, *The History of Lower Canada*, by Robert Christie, published in Quebec in six volumes in 1849-55, is one of the few works of importance written by English-Canadians during all these years. It is valuable for its statistical and documentary data as well as for the personal experience in the political struggles of the time which the author brought to bear upon his subject. Another notable production was Gilbert Auchinleck's *History of the War of 1812*, published in 1855. Works upon the same subject were also written by David Thompson, of Niagara, and Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Coffin, of Montreal. Dr. Henry H. Miles' *History of Lower Canada* must also be mentioned with appreciation. Bouchette's *British Dominions in North America* (1831) was a most valuable topographical and statistical work, as were similar volumes published twenty years later by W. H. Smith. William Smith's *History of Canada up to 1791*, was a useful but somewhat one-sided work. D'Arcy Boulton, Q.C., published in 1805 a *Sketch of Upper Canada*,

which is now of historical interest, while Bishop Strachan's *Visit to Upper Canada* (1820), Robert Fleming Gourlay's *Statistical Account of Upper Canada* (1822) and William Lyon Mackenzie's *Sketches*, published in 1833, possess similar value and interest. Mrs. Catherine Parr Traill commenced her prolonged Canadian career of literary activity by a volume published in 1835 entitled *The Backwoods of Canada*, and afterwards wrote much upon the natural history and characteristics of the country. Her sister, Mrs. Susanna Moodie, was equally well known by *Roughing it in the Bush* and similar works. The Rev. Dr. Adam Lillie published, in 1846, a valuable work entitled *Canada: Physical, Economical and Social*.

With the coming of confederation there commenced a most distinct development of literary activity in Upper Canada and the Maritime Provinces—almost the creation of a new literature. The Hon. Joseph Howe's *Speeches and Public Letters* and D'Arcy McGee's *Speeches and Addresses* were natural and early products of this period and illustrated that eloquence which in all countries takes its place in the permanent literature of the land. The chief historical work done in the ensuing decade was certainly that of John Charles Dent. In his *Last Forty Years* (1841–81) and his *Rebellion of 1837* he produced most carefully written volumes of great value. They are marred by an inability, common to nearly all our Canadian writers, to do historical justice to the torques of earlier days, but, aside from that fault, deserve a high place in Canadian literature. Following, or immediately preceding, these works came John Mercier MacMullen's *History of Canada* (editions 1855, 1867, 1892), Dr. W. H. Withrow's *History of the Dominion of Canada* (1878) and Dr. George Bryce's *Short History of the Canadian People* (1887). Beamish Murdoch, Duncan Campbell, Abraham Gesner, Andrew Archer, Alexander Munro and James Hannay, meanwhile, surrounded Haliburton's brilliant pen by historical productions of standard value concerning New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. Dr. William Canniff issued his work upon *The Settlement of Upper Canada* in 1869, and Dr. Egerton Ryerson published *The Loyalists of America* in 1881. Haliburton's works were the precursors of a multitude of books in which the so-called American style of humor was embodied. They had tremendous popularity in their day and will always have a place in literature.

Meanwhile the great Northwest had been coming into prominence, and with its union to Canada in 1871 there grew up a mass of

descriptive and historical literature. Not exactly native of the soil but still instinct with the life and progress of the prairies, were a number of works published by travelers, some a short time prior to the above date. Chief of the latter was *The North-West Passage by Land*, written by Lord Milton and Mr. Cheadle. Others of an after-time were General Sir W. F. Butler's *Great Lone Land*, Stuart Cumberland's *Highway from Ocean to Ocean*, W. Fraser Rae's *Columbia and Canada*, Captain Huyshe's *Red River Rebellion* and Charles Marshall's *The Canadian Dominion*. But the promising field was soon occupied by Canadians. Paul Kane wrote his *Wanderings of an Artist* in 1859. Archbishop Taché in 1870 published a volume entitled *A Sketch of the North-West of America* and Principal Grant soon afterwards issued his fascinating little book *From Ocean to Ocean. The Prairie Province*, by J. C. Hamilton; *The Creation of Manitoba*, by Alexander Begg; *England and Canada*, a volume of travels across the continent by Sir Sandford Fleming; *Canada on the Pacific*, by Charles Horetzky, C.E.; the Hon. Alexander Morris's work upon *Indian Treaties*; *From Ontario to the Pacific*, by Mrs. Spragge, and *Mountain and Prairie*, by the Rev. Dr. D. M. Gordon; *Our North Land*, by C. R. Tuttle; *The History of Manitoba*, by Messrs. Gunn and Tuttle; and—most important to all the seekers after general information—Professor Macoun's *Manitoba and the North West* (1882) followed.

Four narratives of the second Northwest Rebellion have been written by G. Mercer Adam, the Rev. C. P. Mulvaney, M.A., Colonel the Hon. C. A. Boulton and the Rev. R. G. MacBeth, respectively. In 1894-95 appeared an elaborate and valuable, though not well-arranged work, in three volumes, by Alexander Begg, F.S.S., of Winnipeg, upon *The History of the North-West*. At the same time there was published *The History of British Columbia*, by Alexander Begg, of Victoria, B. C.—the pioneer work upon that particular subject. *The Selkirk Settlement*, by the Rev. R. G. MacBeth, of Winnipeg, a work upon the *Indians of the North-West*, by Dr. John MacLean, and narratives of pioneer missionary life by the Rev. E. R. Young and the Rev. George Young, must also be mentioned as of sterling interest and value. To return to Ontario, W. J. Rattray's *Scot in British North America* showed great ability and Nicholas Flood Davin's *Irishmen in Canada* was a work of unusual brilliancy and interest. J. Edmund Collins wrote a history of the administra-

tion of Lord Lorne which was marred by the constant intrusion of views peculiar to himself and fatal in their expression to any impartial presentation of current annals, while Dr. George Stewart published in 1878 a well-written and standard work upon Lord Dufferin's administration. William Leggo, of Winnipeg, was also author of a volume, full of valuable documents, upon the same subject.

From this time on new life was infused into Canadian literature by the gradual growth of a Canadian market, and of readers from the Atlantic to the Pacific into whose minds had filtered the slow but certain consciousness of a Canadian national sentiment and an appreciation of Canadian history, scenery, achievements and leaders. Within the next few years several histories of Canada appeared. First and foremost was the great work of Dr. William Kingsford, a monument of research, honest effort and patriotic principle. Inspired by the desire to give a broad view of Canadian historic life, unmarred by race or religious prejudice, he commenced the work in 1887, at the age of sixty-eight, and issued a volume a year until the ten volumes were completed in 1898. The author gave a distinctly new view of early struggles in Canada based upon deep study of its documentary annals. The work was not an eloquent one nor was it written in an interesting way, but, with all limitations in this direction and all faults of style and arrangement admitted, the work remains and must continue for an indefinite period, to be the standard history of the country up to the union of 1841. Two single volume histories of interest and value were those of Charles G. D. Roberts and Sir John George Bourinot. The latter was written for the *Story of the Nations* series. The Rev. W. P. Greswell, M.A., of Cambridge, England, published a *History of Canada* some years ago which affords a useful summary. School histories of Canada were written in the early sixties by Dr. J. George Hodgins and Mr. (now Chancellor Sir) J. A. Boyd. Later, Messrs W. J. Robertson and G. Mercer Adam published a small volume and still more recently those written by W. H. P. Clement, B.A., of Toronto, and J. B. Calkin, M.A., of Truro, N. S., have been issued. D. B. Read, Q.C., besides some serious biographical work, published in 1897 a history of that fruitful theme, *The Rebellion of 1837*.

Of great value in an historical sense and of importance also as indicating the growth of a strong and permanent interest in Canadian annals were the local histories issued during these years. The following were the most important:

- Toronto of Old
Rev. Dr. H. Scadding.
- The Roman Catholic Church in the
Niagara Peninsula
Very Rev. Dean Harris.
- Sketches of Upper Canada
Thomas Conant.
- Counties of Leeds and Grenville
T. W. H. Leavitt.
- History of Scarborough
David Boyle.
- History of Pictou, N. S.
Rev. Dr. G. Patterson.
- History of Glengarry County
J. A. Macdonnell, Q.C.
- Historical Sketch of Dundas
James Croil.
- Quebec, Past and Present
Sir James LeMoine.
- La Seigneurie de Lauzon
J. Edmond Roy.
- The Parish of Sault au Recollet
Rev. C. P. Beaubien.
- The County of Lunenburg, N. B.
M. D. DesBrisay.
- Montreal, Past and Present
Alfred Sandham.
- Peterborough and Victoria
Hon. Thomas White.
- L'Ile d'Orleans
Abbé L. E. Bois.
- Louisbourg in 1745 (edited)
Prof. G. M. Wrong.
- Handbook on Montreal
Dr. S. E. Dawson.
- Toronto, Past and Present
G. Mercer Adam.
- Ottawa, Past and Present
C. Roger.
- The Ontario Parliament Buildings
Frank Yeigh.
- Landmarks of Toronto (5 vols.)
J. Ross Robertson.
- Pioneer Sketches of Long Point Settlement
E. A. Owen.
- The Eastern Townships
Mrs. C. M. Day.
- History of Compton County
L. S. Channell.
- Lake St. Louis: Old and New
Hon. D. Girouard.
- History of Annapolis County
Judge Savary.
- History of Huntingdon County
Robert Sellar.
- History of Galt and Dumfries
Hon. James Young.
- Picturesque Quebec
Sir James LeMoine.
- Historical Account of Cape Breton
Sir J. G. Bourinot.
- History of Halifax City
T. B. Aikin, D.C.L.
- The Saguenay and Lake St. John
Arthur Buies.
- History of Argenteuil and Prescott
C. Thomas.
- Annals of Niagara
W. Kirby.
- History of Northern New Brunswick
R. Cooney.
- Ten Years in Winnipeg
A. Begg, W. R. Nursey.
- Toronto Called Back
C. C. Taylor.
- History of the County of Brant
C. P. Mulvaney.
- Toronto: An Historical Sketch
J. Castell Hopkins.
- Chronique du Rimouski
l'Abbé C. Guay.

Easily first of Canadian writers upon specific localities was Sir James Macpherson Le Moine, whose busy pen made his name a household word in the Province of Quebec. M. Faucher de St. Maurice

in his day contributed some fascinating pages to the local annals of the same Province. *Picturesque Canada*, edited by Principal Grant, was a notable work in this connection. Minor books of interest upon descriptive subjects were l'Abbé V. A. Huard's work on Labrador and Anticosti; the Hon. Thomas White's *Chronicles by the Way* in Manitoba and the Northwest (1879); Alexander Munro's volume on the resources, etc., of the Dominion, published in 1879; the Rev. Dr. A. Sutherland's *A Summer in Prairie Land* (1881); and Miss Mary Fitzgibbon's *Trip to Manitoba*. Turning to later volumes upon special periods or events in Canadian history, reference must be made to Lady Edgar's *Ten Years of Upper Canada, 1805-15*; M. Edouard Richard's *History of the Acadians*; and especially to the numerous valuable pamphlets written by Colonel Ernest Cruikshank, of Niagara. Alexander MacArthur's volume on *The Causes of the Manitoba Rising in 1869-70*; C. R. Tuttle's *Illustrated History of Canada* (1879); the two works by Robina and Kathleen Lizars entitled *Humours of '37* and *In the Days of the Canada Company*; *Stories from Canadian History*, by T. G. Marquis, and a similar volume in collaboration with Miss Agnes Maule Machar entitled *Stories of New France*; the Rev. R. G. MacBeth's *Farm Life in the Selkirk Colony* must also be mentioned with appreciation.

For many years Dr. Douglas Brymner, the keeper of the Canadian archives, did a quiet work of value beyond estimate to future Canadian historians, authors and statesmen. His annually published volume, or report, contained a mass of documentary data upon our early history of unique interest. George Johnson, as dominion statistician and editor of the *Government Year-Book* and by such valuable little publications as *First Things in Canada* also did much to extend knowledge of modern Canada as Dr. Brymner did of earlier Canada. In this connection another writer deserves attention, though he would be the last to claim any particular brilliancy of style or beauty of language—Henry J. Morgan. In days when Canadian literature was popularly supposed to be non-existent; when Canadian sentiment was a somewhat intangible quantity and was certainly not applied to the purchase of the product of Canadian pens, Mr. Morgan wrote and published a continuous succession of books, calculated to preserve important historical and biographical details and promote public knowledge of matters Canadian. The following list of his works may be given here:

Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales (1860).	The Bibliotheca Canadensis (1867).
Sketches of Celebrated Canadians (1862).	The Canadian Legal Directory (1878).
Buchanan on Industrial Politics (edited) (1864).	Canadian Men and Women of the Time (1898).
Speeches of Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee (edited) (1865).	Canadian Men and Women of the Time (1911).
The Place of British Americans in History (1865).	Canadian Parliamentary Companion (1862-76).
	Dominion Annual Register (edited) (1878-86).

Another author who wrote much about Canada which deserved appreciation was G. Mercer Adam. His editorial work in connection with the *Canadian Monthly* and the *Canadian Educational Monthly*; his *History of the Canadian North West* and a Canadian novel written in conjunction with Miss Wetherald; his *Outline of Canadian Literature* and many hand-books of Canadian cities or districts; his continuous contributions in papers, periodicals and works of local history did much good service to the country. Of great and permanent value in Canadian history is Dr. J. George Hodgins' *Documentary History of Education in Upper Canada* (28 volumes) and a volume made up of various special contributions entitled *Eighty Years Progress of British North America*, which was published in 1864. Special reference must also be made to a most exhaustive work upon British Columbia by E. R. Gosnell, *The Year-Book for 1897*. Of a different nature but still none the less valuable were the works upon *Political Appointments and Elections in United Canada from 1841 to 1865* compiled by the late J. O. Côté and continued for the whole Dominion up to 1895 by his son, N. Omer Côté. Mention may also be made of A. T. McCord's *Canadian Dictionary of Dates*, James Kirby's B. N. A. *Almanac* (1864) and Arthur Harvey's *Year-Book*, which he edited from 1867 to 1870. In this connection a word must be said of the valuable literature of specified and special subjects which is contained in the publications or annual proceedings of the Nova Scotia Historical Society, the Manitoba Historical Society, the Quebec Historical and Literary Society, the Royal Society of Canada, the Canadian Institute, the Niagara Historical Society, the New Brunswick Historical Society, the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal and other similar organizations.

Biography is an important adjunct of history, and in many

cases furnishes the most faithful and interesting form of historic writing. It is only in recent years that Canadian development has reached the stage of appreciating this particular phase of literary labor, though it now seems to have taken a strong hold upon popular opinion. Condensed and short biographies comprise the earlier form of this branch of our literature, and Dent's *Canadian Portrait Gallery*, Fennings Taylor's *British Americans*, Morgan's *Celebrated Canadians* and Rose's *Cyclopædia of Canadian Biography* were standard works in this respect. *The Canadian Biographical Dictionary*, Dr. Cochrane's *Men of Canada* and Louis H. Taché's *Men of To-Day* were useful volumes for purposes of biographical reference, though the first two works were marred by the intrusion of names which should never have been given space. F. R. E. Campeau's *Illustrated Guide to the Senate and Commons* (1879) and C. H. Mackintosh's *Parliamentary Companion*, continued to date by J. A. Gemmill, A. J. Magurn and E. J. Chambers, must also be mentioned. D. B. Read's *Lives of the Judges*, Dr. Mockridge's work upon the Bishops of the Church of England in Canada, Fennings Taylor's *Last Three Bishops* appointed by the Crown in Canada are of importance. In Quebec, the valuable work upon its Roman Catholic Bishops, *Les Evêques de Quebec*, by Mgr. Henri Têtu and the historical supplement in six volumes entitled *Les Mandements des Evêques*, must be mentioned. L. O. David published a couple of volumes of miscellaneous French-Canadian biography. *Les Canadiens de l'Ouest*, by the Hon. Joseph Tassé and *La Genealogie les Familles Canadiennes*, by Mgr. Cyprian Tauguay, were both of standard value. The earliest biographical works of an individual character, and of any note, included Hon. W. Anaund's *Letters and Speeches of Joseph Howe* (1858) and Edward Ermatinger's *Life of Colonel Talbot* (1859).² Other works were as follows:

TITLE AND AUTHOR

Memoir of Sir Brenton Haliburton	Life of Mgr. Provencher
Rev. George W. Hill.	L'Abbé G. Dugas.
Life of Sir William Logan	Life of F. X. Garneau
Prof. B. J. Harrington.	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau.
Life of Bishop Richardson	Life of Sir John Macdonald
Rev. Dr. Thomas Webster.	J. Edmund Collins.

²Though not written by Canadians, reference must be made here to W. L. Stone's *Biographies of Thayendanegea and Sir William Johnson*.

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| Life of Egerton Ryerson
Dr. J. George Hodgins. | Life of Sir John Macdonald
J. P. McPherson. |
| Life of Hon. George Brown
Hon. A. Mackenzie. | Life of Sir John Macdonald
Joseph Pope. |
| Life of Archbishop Lynch
H. C. McKeown. | Life of Sir Isaac Brock
D. B. Read, Q.C. |
| Life of Bishop Strachan
Rt. Rev. Dr. A. N. Bethune. | Life of J. Graves Simcoe
D. B. Read, Q.C. |
| Life of Alexander Mackenzie
Hon. G. W. Ross, William Buck-
ingham. | Life of Sir Leonard Tilley
James Hannay. |
| Life of Hon. W. H. Merritt
J. P. Merritt. | Life of Sir John Thompson
J. Castell Hopkins. |
| Life of Letellier de St. Just
P. B. Casgrain. | Memoirs of Bishop Burke
Archbishop O'Brien. |
| Life of Hon. Joseph Howe
George E. Fenety. | Life of Rev. Robert Burns
Rev. Dr. R. F. Burns. |
| Vie de P. C. de Maissonneuve
Rev. P. Rosseau. | Life of Colonel Fitzgibbon
M. A. Fitzgibbon. |
| Life of the Rev. Dr. Fyfe
Dr. J. E. Wells. | Life of Hon. R. Cartwright
Rev. E. C. Cartwright. |
| Vie de M. Faillon
L'Abbé Desmazures. | Vie de Mgr. de Laval
L'Abbé A. H. Gosselin. |
| Life of Bishop Medley
Rev. W. F. Ketchum. | Life of Senator Macdonald
Rev. Dr. H. Johnston. |
| Memoir of Bishop G. J. Mountain
Rev. A. W. Mountain. | Life of Rev. D. J. Macdonnell
Prof. J. H. McCurdy. |
| Memoir of Rev. Dr. J. McGregor
Rev. G. Patterson. | Life of Rev. Dr. Mathieson
Rev. Dr. Jenkins. |
| Memoir of Rev. Dr. J. Bayne
Rev. G. Smellie. | Memoir of Rev. Dr. Wilkes
Rev. John Wood. |
| Biography of Hon. H. Mercier
J. O. Pelland. | Life of Samuel de Champlain
N. E. Dionne. |
| Vie de C. F. Painchaud
N. E. Dionne. | |

The most important of these works from an historical standpoint was Sir Joseph Pope's *Biography of Sir John Macdonald*. Taken in connection with the same writer's volume of *Confederation Documents* it threw much valuable light upon the growth of the Canadian constitution and the political records of the last half century. In Lower Canada a number of historical volumes of importance have been produced in the form of what may be termed religious biographies. Among these works, anonymous in their nature or compiled by the combined labors of the inmates of some religious establishment,

were the Lives of Mdlle. Mance, La Soeur Bourgeois, Mde. D'Youville, Mère Marie Rose and the Bishop de St. Vallier. There has not been much of autobiography in Canadian literature. The strain of private and public labors upon the prominent men of the country was too great to permit of it. Sir Francis Hinks' *Reminiscences*, Dr. Egerton Ryerson's *Story of My Life*, *The Memoirs of P. A. de Gaspé*, Samuel Thompson's *Reminiscences of a Canadian Pioneer* were the chief early exceptions. In constitutional literature Canada holds a distinctive place. The names of Todd and Bourinot rank with the best of English writers upon this great subject. Two works by Dr. Alpheus Todd, C.M.G., entitled, respectively, *Parliamentary Government in England* and *Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies*, are still standard volumes of reference in English-speaking communities. Some of Sir John George Bourinot's constitutional works were of a similarly high character, while others were intended for popular use. Among them were the following:

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| Parliamentary Procedure and Practice (1884). | Federal Government in Canada (1889). |
| A Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada (1888). | Canadian Studies in Comparative Politics (1890). |
| Local Government in Canada (1888). | How Canada is Governed (1897). |

Other works upon the constitution of Canada in different phases of its development have been written by Chief Justice Sewell, of Quebec (1814), Fennings Taylor, the Hon. T. J. J. Loranger, the Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele, the Hon. C. C. Colby, Samuel J. Watson, Dr. D. A. O'Sullivan, Q.C., Joseph Doutre, Q.C., Edmond Lareau, J. R. Cartwright, Q.C., W. H. P. Clement and A. H. F. Lefroy. Before leaving this serious, solid and sometimes dull branch of our general literature a word must be said regarding the influence and work of Dr. Goldwin Smith. His books were always brilliant and nearly always controversial. During four decades they were mainly written in Canada, often published there, and always widely read in other countries. Yet it is difficult to term them a part of Canadian literature while it is equally impossible to eliminate the reputation of the writer from its historic record. Unlike Parkman, who was yet an alien in birth and residence and death, Dr. Goldwin Smith did not in his works, or in his countless contributions to the press and contemporary magazines, embody in any sense the spirit of Canadian history. Nor did he ever grasp the springs which moved the minds and directed

the policy of the Canadian people. After coming to Canada in 1871 he published, among many works, the following more important volumes:

Life of William Cowper (1880).	History of the United States (1893).
Lectures and Essays (1881).	Oxford and her Colleges (1894).
Conduct of England to Ireland (1882).	Essays on Questions of the Day (1896).
False Hopes (1883).	Guesses at the Riddle of Existence (1896).
Canada and the Canadian Question (1891).	The United Kingdom.
A Trip to England (1892).	Essays on Questions of the Day.

Turning to a lighter and brighter side of the general subject it will be found that romance has not held the place in Canadian literature which it should have done. Instinct as Canadian history is with myriad themes of romantic interest, it has yet remained to the last few years for Canadian novels and novelists to find their way into the hearts of the reading public. The French-Canadians were the first to realize the brilliant possibilities of fiction lying in the gloomy aisles of our primeval forests; amid the sunlit expanses of our rolling prairies or towering mountains; in the stirring and vivid pages of our national annals. Eugene l'Ecuyer, Patrice Lacombe, Joseph Marmette, P. A. de Gaspé, Gerin-Lajoie, P. J. O. Chauveau, Napoleon Bourassa, Jean Talon-Lesperance, Real Angers, each in turn contributed to the evolution of a romantic literature. But the public was limited and the appreciation not as pronounced as might have been desired. Perhaps the best of these volumes was *The Bastonnais* (1877), by Talon-Lesperance and *Jean Rivare*, by Gerin-Lajoie. In Upper Canada among the earliest efforts was Mrs. Moodie's *Flora Lindsay*. In 1886 appeared the Canadian story *An Algonquin Maiden*, by G. Mercer Adam and Ethelwyn Wetherald. In Nova Scotia Professor James De Mille published a number of stories which had a wide popularity in their day.

Professor Comant, by the Hon. L. S. Huntingdon, and *For King and Country*, by Miss Machar, of Kingston, followed, together with sundry novels and tales of Canadian life by Mrs. Leprohon, Miss Louisa Murray, Mrs. J. V. Noel, Mrs. Annie Rothwell Christie, Watson Griffin, Mrs. S. Frances Harrison, W. D. Lighthall, and others, which were usually published in the magazines or journals of the time. In later years clever short stories were written by the Rev. Arthur Wentworth Eaton, Majory MacMurchy, Maud Ogilvy, C. L. Betts,

the Rev. F. G. Scott, Stuart Livingston, Mrs. John E. Logan, Grace Dean McLeod Rogers, the Rev. W. H. Withrow, Miss F. G. Gwilt and F. Blake Crofton. W. A. Fraser won considerable reputation in this direction, while E. W. Thompson made a distinct mark by his *Old Man Savarin* and similar stories. But the central work of Canadian romance up to a very few years ago, and one which will hold a permanent place despite admitted faults of style, was William Kirby's *Le Chien D'or* (1877). This novel brought before the reader much of the early stirring life of French Canada and made Mr. Kirby the founder of a school of which Sir Gilbert Parker is the most famous exponent.

It was Sara Jeannette Duncan (Mrs. Everard Cotes), however, who in 1890 first really came before the reading world as a Canadian novelist, with her charming volume entitled *A Social Departure*. Other more or less popular works from her pen have since been steadily issued. Her example was followed in 1891 by Miss Lily Dougall, of Montreal, with *Beggars All*. A number of well-received volumes have since been written by Miss Dougall and been read far from the shores of her native land. Edmund E. Sheppard had meanwhile written three novels, notable for their clever character and dialect sketches: *Dolly*, *Widower Jones* and *A Bad Man's Sweetheart*. Grant Allen, a Canadian by birth, made himself generally popular by a number of novels, but as they in no sense touched Canada or Canadian life and history and were neither written nor published there, they can hardly be included in Canadian literature. So, in a great measure, with the works of Robert Barr ("Luke Sharpe") and those of Margaret M. Robinson, author of *Christie Redfern's Troubles* and other popular stories. Very different has it been with Sir Gilbert Parker. Intensely proud of his country and inspired to the point of enthusiasm by its picturesque and peculiar annals he has produced a series of novels which have not only made him famous in English-speaking countries but have illustrated Canadian history and adorned its native literature. The following are his chief works:

A Lover's Diary (Poetry).
 The Wedding Day (A Drama).
 An Adventurer of the North.
 The Chief Factor.
 The Trail of the Sword.
 The Seats of the Mighty.
 The Battle of the Strong.
 The Ladder of Swords.

Around the Compass in Australia.
 Pierre and His People.
 The Translation of a Savage.
 A Trespasser; Mrs. Falchion.
 When Valmond Came to Pontiac.
 The Pomp of the Lavallettes.
 Donovan Pasha; The Weavers.
 Cummer's Son; Northern Lights.

It is safe to say that the Canadian novel has now come to stay and that one of the most brilliant pages in the national literature has opened up to view. Charles G. D. Robert's *Forge in the Forest* was an early illustration of this fact. J. Macdonald Oxley in recent years won a high and deserved reputation as the "Henty" of Canada. Miss Joanna E. Wood in her *Judith Moore* and *The Untempered Wind*, wrote a pair of very creditable Canadian stories. Mrs. S. Frances Harrison in *The Forest of Bourg Marie*, produced a work which showed dramatic power and much descriptive skill, while W. D. Lighthall in his novel *The False Chevalier*, William McLennan in *Spanish John*, Edgar Maurice Smith in *Aneræstes the Gaul*, Blanche Lucille Macdonell in *Diane of Ville Marie*, and Ralph Conner (Rev. Charles W. Gordon, of Winnipeg) in *Black Rock*, and others wrote stories which were a credit to the literature of the country. Mrs. Henshaw ("Julia Durham"), of Victoria, B. C., and Miss Marshall Saunders, of Halifax, N. S., have also, from the ends of the Dominion and three thousand miles apart, produced novels of considerable merit.

In poetry Canada has always deserved, though it has not always received, a high place. I must pass over the brilliant French school which in a fragmentary and somewhat journalistic way has conferred honor upon Canadian literature. The best early representatives of this school, in 1832-37, were F. X. Garneau, J. G. Barthe, G. Laviolette and J. E. Turcotte. These were followed by a multitude of clever young writers in romance and poetry and politics, most of their productions appearing in pamphlets or brilliant but ephemeral journals. A special word must, however, be said regarding Louis Honoré Fréchette, who received the laureated approval of the French Academy; who was honored by the late Queen with a C.M.G., and who was described by Professor Leigh Gregor, of McGill University, Montreal, as the acknowledged chief of French-Canadian litterateurs. Charles Heavyside, Charles Sangster, Alexander McLachlan, William Kirby, John Reade and Isabella Valancey Crawford, hold the highest place amongst the earlier poets of English-speaking Canada. Others of the middle of the century who must be mentioned were J. J. Proctor, Isidore, G. Ascher, Helen M. Johnson, Jennie E. Haight, Harriet Annie Wilkins, Pamela S. Vining, William Wye Smith, Annie L. Walker, Rev. Edward Hartley Dewart, Professor E. J. Chapman, Evan McColl, George Martin, Mrs. Susanna Moodie,

John F. McDonnell, Rhoda Ann Page (Mrs. Faulkner), William Pittman Lett.

New Brunswick poets of an earlier day were the Hon. Jonathan O'Dell and William Murdoch. Magnus Sabiston, of St. John, also wrote some clever verse and James De Mille found time amidst his novel writing for the publishing of some excellent poetry. So in Nova Scotia, with Oliver Goldsmith, James Hogg, John McPherson, Thomas Knight and C. M. DesBrisay. Of Heavyege's *Saul* the "North British Review" of August, 1858, declared that it was "Undoubtedly one of the most remarkable English poems ever written outside of Great Britain." Among English-speaking poets of a later day in Canada, Roberts, Campbell and Lampman were easily first in popular esteem. It would be a difficult task to anywhere find more eloquently patriotic verse than some of Roberts' productions; more beautiful descriptive poetry than in Campbell's *Lake Lyrics*; or a more delicate witchery than in many of Lampman's fugitive pieces.

Apart from these poets, in the sense of popularity, but ranking with them in the power of his verse was Charles Mair. The day will surely come when his drama of *Tecumseh* will rank among the great literary productions of the country, not only in the library of the student or isolated critic, but in the minds of the people as well. Other Canadian poets of the past thirty years were very numerous, but their poetry of most unequal merit. John Reade, of Montreal, must be placed among the highest and best. The special qualities of his verse have been described as sweetness and culture. For popularity and grasp of poetic dialect Dr. W. H. Drummond held a very high place. Dr. Theodore H. Rand, W. D. Lighthall, A. H. Chandler and the Rev. C. P. Mulvaney, Kate Seymour Maclean, Arthur G. Doughty, Thomas O'Hagan, Rev. A. W. H. Eaton, John Henry Brown, J. A. Logan, Mrs. Blewett, Bernard McEvoy, Hereward K. Cockin and Mrs. S. A. Curzon published volumes of verse which deserved high commendation. Bliss Carman, a most charming and brilliant poet, has long since made his home in the United States and his verse has lost the Canadian color which it once possessed as in *Low Tide on Grand Pré* (1893).

Among the politicians the late Hon. Joseph Howe, Sir J. D. Edgar, the Hon. David Mills, Nicholas Flood Davin and, especially, the late T. D'Arcy McGee have written some excellent poetry.

Facts of this nature afforded a pleasant indication of growing national culture. R. F. Kernighan is well known by his nom de plume of "The Khan," and some of his poems are so redolent of the farm and country life of the people and so instinct with the spirit of the soil as to have not only met wide popularity but merited a permanent place in Canadian literature. Arthur J. Stringer is another Canadian who, in isolated poems of great merit as well as in stories and novels, has shown the possession of distinct power. Others who must be mentioned are T. Arnold Haultain, J. W. Bengough, Walter Ratcliffe, John Stuart Thomson, Helen M. Merrill, Arthur Weir, Phillips Stewart, J. A. Richey, J. E. G. Roberts, Mary Barry Smith, H. L. Spencer, Robert Reed, John Imrie, T. G. Marquis, A. M. Taylor, Francis Rye, John Lowry Stuart, H. R. A. Pocock, Mary Morgan (Gowan Lea), Annie Campbell Huestis, A. R. Garvie, George T. Lanigan, Barry Stratton, W. A. Sherwood, C. L. Barnes, C. D. Shanly, C. E. Jukeway, K. L. Jones, T. R. Ramsay, J. R. Newell, George Gerrard, E. W. Thomson, Mrs. J. C. Yule, Mrs. W. H. Clarke, J. E. Pollock, Stuart Livingston and Clara Mountcastle.

It is a far call from poetry to science and kindred subjects, but in the latter department of literature Canada has excelled even many older countries. Sir William Dawson, Sir Daniel Wilson, Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn, Dr. George M. Dawson, Sir William Logan, Dr. H. Youle Hind and Dr. T. Sterry Hunt have ranked high in the scientific world. Elkanah Billings, Prof. Henry How, Henry Poole, Prof. J. B. Cherriman, William Cowper, Prof. Henry H. Croft, George and James Barnston, the Rev. William Hincks and Prof. Charles Smallwood, were voluminous writers in their day on subjects ranging from geology to meteorology. Profs. John Watson and J. Clark Murray in philosophy; Mrs. Catherine Parr Traill, Prof. John Macoun, and Dr. Alexander Milton Ross in natural history; Professors George Lawson, James Fletcher and George U. Hay in botany, etc., won a distinct place. Horatio Hale, Dr. G. F. Mathew, Dr. R. M. Bucke, Prof. E. J. Chapman, Prof. B. J. Harrington, Prof. R. W. Ellis, Prof. R. Ramsay Wright, Dr. Robert Bell, G. C. Hoffman, Dr. William Saunders, F. D. Adams, Prof. D. B. Penhallow, Dr. E. Gilpin, Jr., Prof. W. H. Pike, Rev. Dr. C. J. S. Bethune, R. G. McConnell, Principal Loudon of Toronto University, Prof. H. T. Bovey, Prof. W. L. Bailey, H. M. Ami, Robert Grant Haliburton, Edward E. Prince, Dr. Neil MacNish and Prof. John Campbell all earned

high reputations for scholarship or original research and for publications connected with some branch or other of the field of science. A most important subject in Canada which may be referred to here is Forestry and the general question of preserving the forests of the country. It has been dealt with most fully and authoritatively over a long term of years and in many publications by the late R. W. Phipps, and by A. T. Drummond, Edward Jack, J. C. Chapais, H. B. Small and Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière. In the interesting subject of Numismatics Stanley Clark Bagg and R. W. McLachlan have written much.

In legal literature some good work has been done in Canada. The late Sir J. J. C. Abbott on *Insolvency and Railway Law*, Sir J. D. Edgar and F. H. Crysler on *Insolvency Law*, C. O. Ermatinger and Thomas Hodgins on *Franchise Law*, J. A. Barron on *Conditional Sales*, E. Douglas Armor on *Titles*, Hon D. Girouard and Dr. J. J. MacLaren on *Bills and Notes*, W. D. McPherson and J. M. Clark on *Mining Laws*, Hon. R. A. Harrison on *Municipal Law*, C. M. Holt on *Insurance Law*, Henry Abbott on *Railway Law* and the Hon. H. E. Taschereau on *Criminal Law* have written authoritatively. Francois Joseph Cignet, P. G. Mignault, J. R. Cartwright, John Crankshaw, L. A. Audette, E. Lareau, G. S. Holmstead, C. H. Stephens, S. Pagnuelo, S. R. Clarke, Alfred Howell, A. T. Hunter, W. Howard Hunter, G. W. Wickstead, Sir J. R. Gowan, R. E. Kingsford, A. H. Marsh, Hon. Archer Martin, Hon. Michel Mathieu, Chief Justice Sir T. W. Taylor, Alexander Leith, Joseph Doutre, Judge MacLennan, Christopher Robinson, J. F. Joseph, R. Vashon Rogers, Henry O'Brien, Hon. T. K. Ramsay, Sir James Lukin Robinson, J. P. Foran, County Judges J. S. Sinclair and J. G. Stevens have all published volumes upon special branches of Canadian law or practice. Others who have written much, though in a less definite form, were Edward Carter and Dr. James Kirby, of Montreal; John King, C. R. W. Biggar and D. E. Thompson, of Toronto; Benjamin Russell, of Halifax, and R. Stanley Weir, of Montreal.

To ecclesiastical history and literature much has been contributed by Canadians, but only a few volumes of really first rank. Principal Grant in his *Religions of the World*, L'Abbé Auguste Gosselin in his *L'Eglise Du Canada*, Professor William Clark in his *Life of Savonarola*, Dr. William Gregg in a *History of the Presbyterian Church in Canada*, M. Faillon in his great work upon the annals of

Canadian Roman Catholicism, *L'Histoire de la Colonie Francaise*, have occupied high ground in a distinctly able manner. The foremost Methodist writer of the past has been Dr. Egerton Ryerson, and perhaps the best known one of the present is the Rev. Dr. Albert Carman. The most valuable historical work done in that denomination has been by the Rev. Dr. George H. Cornish, the Rev. George Playter, the Rev. Dr. John Carroll and the Rev. Dr. T. Watson Smith. The latter's *History of the Church in the Maritime Provinces* is of much value. The Rev. Dr. Mathew Richey wrote voluminously. The Church of England, in Canada, has produced many able writers, but few great literary works. Bishop Strachan and Bishop Bethune, of Toronto, Bishop G. J. Mountain, of Quebec, Bishop Hellmuth, of London, Bishop Oxendon and Bishop Fulford, of Montreal, Bishop Medley and Bishop Kingdon, of Fredericton, and Bishop Charles Inglis, of Halifax, have, in their time, written upon various ecclesiastical topics, the first named being one of the strongest controversialists in Canadian annals. Volumes of some value upon church history have appeared from time to time by the Rev. H. C. Stuart, Dr. T. B. Aikin, the Rev. A. Wentworth Eaton, F. C. Wurtele, Archdeacon Roe, Rev. Dr. John Langtry, and S. Herbert Lee. The Rev. Dr. John McCaul wrote upon religious as well as classical subjects. Presbyterianism has not been very productive in a literary sense, and its best known names are those of the Rev. Dr. James McGregor, Dr. Robert Burns, Dr. R. F. Burns, Dr. Alexander Mathieson, Dr. John Jenkins, Principal Grant and Dr. Gregg. Dr. William Cochrane wrote some interesting religious works as did Dr. William Ormiston. Dr. George Patterson and Prof. John Campbell were known in connection with various historical subjects, while Dr. John Laing wrote much on controversial topics of current importance. The Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell wrote a useful *History of St. Gabriel Street Church in Montreal*.

The literary productions of Roman Catholicism include the works of M. Faillon and l'Abbé Gosselin in particular and much of the historical and poetic literature of French Canada in general. Its influence upon the development of Canadian culture has been upon the whole distinctly beneficial. Bishop Jean Langevin, Archbishop O'Brien, Mgr. C. Tanguay, Mgr. Têtu, Dean Harris, Mrs. Mary A. Sadlier, Rev. J. M. Coffee, J. K. Foran, Rev. Æneas McDonell Dawson, Rev. Dr. J. R. Teefy, Rev. J. B. Dollard and Thomas O'Hagan

have largely contributed to the pages of Canadian Catholic literature. Miscellaneous writers who may be mentioned in connection with religious literature in Canada were the Rev. Dr. Joseph Wild, the Rev. Dr. Chiniquy, the Rev. Dr. John Carry, the Rev. Dr. T. E. Bill, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Cramp, Dr. R. A. Fyfe, Dr. Henry Wilkes, Dr. Abraham de Sola, the Rev. Dr. J. M. King. Professor William Clark, already mentioned, in many published lectures and essays proved himself one of the most cultured and scholarly of Canadian authors. Charles Lindsay in his *Rome in Canada* (1878) and in an earlier work upon the *Clergy Reserves*, assumed a strongly controversial position, but admitting this, the volumes were still of distinct interest and value.

In bibliography G. B. Faribault, Phileas Gagnon, William Kingsford, H. J. Morgan, W. R. Haight and C. C. James have done good work. In 1864 Dr. E. H. Dewart published a volume entitled *Selections from Canadian Poetry*. This was supplemented in Quebec in 1874 by Edmund Lareau with his *Histoire de la Litterature Canadienne*, in 1881 by Dr. L. P. Bender's *Literary Leaves*, and in 1889 by W. D. Lighthall's *Songs of the Great Dominion*. In this connection Sir J. G. Bourinot's work upon *Canadian Intellectual Development*, Miss J. E. Wetherell's *Later Canadian Poets*, Mrs. Frances Harrison's *Birthday Book*, L. H. Taché's *La Poesie Francaise*, William McLennan's volume of translations entitled *Songs of Old Canada*, Professor George M. Wrong's annual volumes reviewing Canadian historical publications and *Patriotic Selections* by the Hon. G. W. Ross were of value and interest. Turning to another line of literary work, reference must be made to a volume of great value written by James H. Bartlett dealing with the coal, iron and steel development of Canada. George E. Drummond and B. T. A. Bell have written largely on the same subject, while Prof. A. B. Wilmott has published a useful work on the *Mineral Wealth of Canada*. The late Charles F. Smithers, the late James Stevenson, George Hague, Sir Edmund Walker and Professor Adam Shortt, of Kingston, have written largely upon either the practice or history of banking in Canada.

In controversial literature the names of Bishop Strachan and Dr. Ryerson stand pre-eminent. Associated with them in the old days of pamphleteering activity were William Lyon Mackenzie, the late Chief Justice W. H. Draper, C.B., Sir John Beverley Robinson, Dr. William Dunlop, the Hon. R. B. Sullivan and the Hon. William

Morris. A little later came Sir Francis Hincks, the Hon. Isaac Buchanan, Ogle R. Gowan, T. D'Arcy McGee, the Hon. William McDougall, the Hon. W. H. Merritt, Sir A. T. Galt, John Sheridan Hogan and the Hon. Alexander Morris. In Lower Canada were L. J. Papineau, H. S. Chapman, D. B. Viger, Andrew Stuart, and, later on, Joseph Royal. In the maritime provinces the Hon. John G. Marshall, George R. Young and Pierce Stevens Hamilton wrote largely. In more recent years the late Sir John Christian Schultz, the Hon. Thomas White, the Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, L. G. Desjardin, the late John Maclean, the Hon. C. C. Colby, Sir David Macpherson, W. A. Foster, Q.C., the Hon. James Young and J. S. Ewart, Q.C., have written largely upon political subjects. In medicine Dr. Henry Howard, Dr. A. T. Holmes, Sir James Grant, M.D., Sir W. H. Hingston, M.D., Dr. James Bovell and Dr. Anthony Von Iffland have written much, while Dr. William Canniff's *History of the Medical Profession in Upper Canada* is of importance for reference.

There is a very large and increasing mass of general literature in Canada of books which can hardly be placed under distinct heads and yet ought to be mentioned in such a review as this. E. T. D. Chambers, by his descriptive works upon the sports and scenery of Quebec, F. Barlow Cumberland by his *History of the Union Jack* and J. W. Tyrrell in his popular *Across the Sub-Arctics of Canada* have earned a place in Canadian literature. J. Hampden Burnham has published a useful book entitled *Canadians in the Imperial Service*. The Hon. J. H. Gray wrote one interesting volume of a proposed *History of Confederation*, but never completed the work. The Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee wrote upon *Federal Governments* and, like everything which he treated, the result was attractive and most valuable. In 1898 there appeared a most useful work upon *Steam Navigation in Canada* by James Croil. Jehu Matthews in his *Colonist and the Colonial Question* (1872), published one of the earliest works of importance upon *Imperial Federation*. Oliver A. Howland, in his *New Empire*, afforded a most interesting review of the growth of existing Imperial conditions. Sir Sandford Fleming and Thomas C. Keefer, C.M.G., have written much upon questions connected with the material development of the country. Dr. George R. Parkin, C.M.G., wrote an eloquent volume upon *Imperial Federation*. His *Life and Letters of Edward Thring*, published in 1888, is, however, the most important of his literary works.

Among miscellaneous Canadian authors dealing with subjects not exclusively or mainly Canadian, perhaps the highest place should be given to Lieutenant-Colonel George T. Denison, whose *History of Cavalry* (1877), in competition with the works of officers from many countries, won a prize offered by the Emperor of Russia for the best work upon the subject. His *Modern Cavalry* (1868) had previously earned for him a distinct reputation. Upon general military matters in Canada Lieutenant-Colonel L. T. Suzor wrote much in the early sixties. A word must be said for the work of Hon. J. W. Longley, of Halifax, in the region of belles lettres. His little volume of essays entitled *Love*, published in 1898, reached a notable level of cultured expression. The various educational works of Sir G. W. Ross, of Toronto, were also of a high order, while his lectures on public topics have done much to promote a high view of the Imperial question.

Outside of Canada many Canadians have of late years distinguished themselves. Sir George Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., was a great medical writer; Sir William Osler is to-day one of the chief medical authorities of the United States and Great Britain; Dr. Beattie Crozier in London has won a high place in English science and literature; Montague Chamberlain is an American authority in the realm of natural history; the late Bishop Gillis of Edinburgh, was a voluminous writer on Roman Catholic polemics; Robert Barr, Grant Allen, Elinor Glyn, May Agnes Fleming and Stinson Jarvis have been, or are, well known in the world of novels; Ernest Thompson-Seton has become widely popular in the United States by his works dealing with wild animal life; the Hon. Charles Wentworth Upham has written standard works on local American history; John Foster Kirk has won eminence in the United States as an historian; Dr. George McCall Theal's is the most eminent name in the historical literature of Cape Colony. So with the names of Bliss Carman, Charles G. D. Roberts, Norman Duncan and A. J. Stringer, New York; E. W. Thomson, Boston, and Stanley Waterloo, Chicago. These latter appear to have maintained their Canadian affiliations and interests while rising in the field of international fiction or literature.

During the decade or so ending with 1912, a new and fruitful list of writers has arisen in Canada. In novels and romances Alice M. Jones, Jean N. McIlwraith, Wilfrid Campbell, Theodore Roberts, Margaret A. Brown, Vallance Patriarche, A. E. McFarlane, A. P.

McKishnie, Adelaide M. Teskey, Virna Sheard, Agnes C. Laut, R. L. Richardson, Dr. W. F. Grenfell, Kate Westlake Yeigh, Hampden Burnham, Prof. E. P. Leacock, R. W. Service, Rev. H. A. Cody, Marian Keith, A. R. Carman, Nellie L. McClung and Harvey J. O'Higgins have published volumes of merit. Certain authors sprang into wide popularity and recognition and their chief works may be tabulated in a few cases as follows:

W. A. FRASER

Thoroughbreds (1902).
The Blood of Lilies (1903).
Za-Zada Tale (1905).
Brave Hearts (1904).
Thirteen Men (1906).
The Lone Furrow (1907).

MRS. ÉVERARD COTES

The Delightful Americans (1902).
The Pool in the Desert (1903).
The Imperialist (1904).
Set in Authority (1906).
Cousin Cinderella (1908).
The Burnt Offering (1911).

REV. R. Ê. KNOWLES

St. Cuthbert's (1905).
The Undertow (1906).
The Dawn of Shanty Bay (1907).
The Web of Time (1908).
The Attic Guest (1909).
The Handicap (1910).
The Singer of the Kootenay (1911).

ARTHUR J. STRINGER

The Silver Poppy (1903).
Lonely O'Malley (1905).
The Wire Tappers (1906).
The Woman in the Rain and Other Poems (1907).
The Under Groove (1908).
Irish Songs (1911).

L. M. MONTGOMERY

Anne of Green Gables (1908).
Anne of Avonlea (1909).
Kilmeny of the Orchard (1910).
The Story Girl (1911).
Chronicles of Avonlea (1912).

REV. C. W. GORDON—(RALPH CONNOR)

Glengarry School Days (1902).
The Prospector (1904).
The Doctor (1906).
The Foreigner (1909).
Recall of Love (1910).

C. G. D. ROBERTS

The Kindred of the Wild (1902).
Barbara Ladd (1902).
Poems (1912).
Red Fox (1905).
The Heart that Knows (1906).
The Hunters of the Silence (1907).

The Watchers of the Trails (1904).
Cameron of Lochiel (1905).
In the Depth of the Snow (1907).
The House in the Water (1908).
The Backwoodsman (1909).
Neighbours Unknown (1911).

In poetry there has of late been an abundance of material. Robert W. Service in his *Songs of a Sourdough* (1907) struck a new and popular chord of thought which was followed up with *The Ballads of a*

Cheechako (1909) and *Rhymes of a Rolling Stone* (1912), while his novel entitled *The Trail of '98* was published in 1910. R. J. C. Stead, of Manitoba, in *Empire Builders* (1908); *Prairie Born and Other Poems* (1911) and *Songs of the Prairies* (1911), produced verse of a ringing and rythmical nature which won prompt patriotic appreciation. Isabel E. MacKay, J. A. Tucker, Carroll Ryan, E. Pauline Johnson, Clive Philipps-Wolley, A. J. Stringer, A. J. Lockhart, Duncan Campbell Scott, Dr. W. H. Drummond, Rev. Dr. F. G. Scott, Jean Blewett, J. D. Logan, Helena Coleman, Peter McArthur, T. R. E. McInnes, Rev. J. B. Dollard and W. M. McKeracher all produced poetry of a more or less high order. In history, the writer of this article published (1899) the pioneer *Encyclopædia of Canada*, a record in six volumes of Canadian conditions and history written by three hundred of the most eminent men in the country. Since 1900, also, he has published annually *The Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs*, a study of events and conditions in Canada from ocean to ocean and in relation to other countries. In biography the most important publication has been the *Makers of Canada* series issued in 1903-8 as follows:

Egerton Ryerson	Lord Dorchester
Rev Dr. N. Burwash.	A. G. Bradley.
Lord Elgin	George Brown
Sir J. G. Bourinot.	John Lewis.
Joseph Howe	Bishop Laval
Hon J. W. Longley.	A. L. de Brumath
Papineau and Cartier	Count Frontenac
A. D. De Celles.	W. D. Le Sueur
Sir F. Haldimand	Sir John Macdonald
J. N. McIlwraith.	George R. Parkin.
Mackenzie, Selkirk and Simpson	Sir James Douglas
George Bryce.	E. R. Gosnell, R. H. Coats.
Wolfe and Montcalm	Lord Sydenham
Abbé H. R. Casgrain.	Adam Shortt.
Samuel de Champlain	W. L. Mackenzie
N. E. Dionne.	G. G. S. Lindsey.
John Graves Simcoe	Robert Baldwin
Duncan C. Scott.	Rev. Dr. N. Burwash.
Sir Isaac Brock	Sir L. H. Lafontaine
Lady Edgar.	E. P. Leacock.
Wilmot and Tilley	Sir Francis Hincks
James Hannay.	Sir J. G. Bourinot.

Other Historical Works 1902-12

TITLE AND AUTHOR

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William Wood | The Progress of Canada in the 19th
Century
J. Castell Hopkins. |
| The Talbot Régime
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D. M. Duncan. |
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Rev. E. M. Saunders. |
| Old Quebec
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Beckles Willson. | Father Lacombe: The Black-robed
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Maj.-Gen. C. W. Robinson. |
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R. Machray. | The Struggle for Imperial Unity
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(edited)
T. Arnold Haultain. | Life and Letters of James Wolfe
Beckles Willson. |
| Reminiscences of Sir R. J. Cartwright
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Rev. C. W. Gordon. | Speeches and Published Letters of
Joseph Howe
J. A. Chisholm. |
| Diary of Mrs. John Graves Simcoe
(edited)
J. Ross Robertson. | |

In conclusion let me say that national literature is not the product of an hour nor does its existence depend upon popularity. The personality of Homer is hard to trace yet he lives forever in his writings. So in the case of many Canadian authors, unknown by name to the masses of our people, who will yet live in history as part and parcel of the development of public thought through the influence which their works have had upon other minds better able to express their sentiments or historical views. Canadian literature is, and must be, a fact to all who look back of the ever-increasing volume of English-speaking books and ephemeral journals to the substantial sum total of Canadian works wrought out of the pioneer thoughts and lives and manners of our people—the natural products in their defects, and in their virtues, of the environment of the time. The literature of a country comes from within itself and must partake of the characteristics of the period. To meet this condition a writer does not require to have lived continuously in Canada, but he must embody Canadian ideas or accurately describe Canadian interests or affairs. And whether we look at Canada from the days of Charlevoix to those of Garneau and Kirby or of Fréchette and Parker, we cannot but see that there was always a growing literature, evolving gradually from an almost unnoticed condition into the final and full sun-light of national recognition. To-day the note of nationality—whether it be English-Canadian or French-Canadian in its local application and language does not matter so long as it rings true to the soil of our common country—is being struck, and with it comes a literature adequate to the whole range of Canadian progress and aspirations.